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Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, and reaffirming Congress' commitment to restore and renew
H.Res. 1473 - Supporting backcountry airstrips and recreational aviation

H.R. 2039 - Congressional Made in America Promise Act *(Kaptur, D-OH)*

Order of Business: The legislation is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 2039 applies the Buy American Act to articles, materials, and supplies used by the legislative branch. The Buy American Act essentially requires that the products be made in the United States unless it causes an unreasonable cost or is inconsistent with the public interest.

With regard to products with the Congressional Seal, all products must be produced in the United States. There is no exception provided in the bill, even if the cost of the production would be more expensive or that the product is not reasonably available.

Potential Conservative Concerns: Many conservatives might be concerned that the bill contains Buy American provisions that discriminate against less expensive foreign goods. These provisions have the potential to raise the cost of a good or service to taxpayers by requiring that an American product is used over a foreign product. Furthermore, the bill could lead to a requirement that each office file a compliance report that they adhere to new mandates on American goods.

Committee Action: H.R. 2039 was introduced on April 22, 2009 and referred to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. No further public action was taken.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: No CBO score was available at press time.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government? No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates? No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Although the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report stating constitutional authority is unavailable.

RSC Staff Contact: Natalie Farr, Natalie.farr@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-0718

H.R. 3116—Berry Amendment Extension Act (*Kissell, D-NC*)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 3116 amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to prohibit the Secretary from procuring clothing and the materials and components traditionally associated with its manufacturing, “tents, tarpaulins, or covers, cotton and other natural fiber products, woven silk or woven silk blends, spun silk yarn for cartridge cloth, synthetic fabric or coated synthetic fabric (including all textile fibers and yarns that are for use in such fabrics), canvas products, or wool (whether in the form of fiber or yarn or contained in fabrics, materials, or manufactured articles); or any item of individual equipment manufactured from or containing such fibers, yarns, fabrics, or materials” if the item is not grown, reprocessed, reused, or produced in the United States. The bill applies the mandates to contracts and subcontracts for the procurement of commercial items notwithstanding section 34 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act.

The bill does not apply the “Buy America” requirement if the Secretary determines that satisfactory quality and sufficient quantity of a product cannot be procured in a timely manor, if they are procurements by vessels in foreign waters, emergency procurements outside the U.S, and are purchases for amounts not greater than the simplified acquisition threshold (small purchases).

The bill also does not apply to the Department if the Secretary, in consultation with the United States Trade Representative, determines that it is inconsistent with United States obligations under an international agreement. In addition, H.R. 3116 requires a yearly report to the Committee on Homeland Security providing a list of each provision of this section that did not apply and a list of each contract awarded by the Department of Homeland Security denied because it is determined it would violate international agreements.

The bill would apply to all contracts issued 180 days after passage.

Additional Background: Enacted in 1941, the Berry Amendment requires the Defense Department (DOD) to require certain products including clothing and other textile items, specialty steel, and food are made with only U.S. content and labor. Proponents of the Berry Amendment argue the policy enhances military readiness through an active defense-industrial base and provides a reliable domestic source for certain vital goods during war times, and they therefore believe the policy should be extended to other areas involving U.S. national security.

Rep. Kissell included language in the so-called “stimulus” to apply the Berry Amendment to the mandate that textile and apparel products purchased by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) be made with only U.S. content and labor. H.R. 3116 would apply the Berry Amendment to the Department of Homeland Security. Agencies within DHS include the: Transportation Security Agency, U.S. Customs & Border Protection, U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services, U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement, U.S. Secret Service, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

Conservative Concern: Some conservatives have expressed concern that the Berry Amendment may discriminate against potentially less expensive foreign goods. These provisions have the potential to raise the cost of a good or service to taxpayers.

Committee Action: On July 7, 2009, the bill was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, which took no subsequent public action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: A CBO report evaluating the cost of the legislation was unavailable at press time.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there’s no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: No explanation of constitutional authority is provided for H.R. 3116.

RSC Staff Contact: Bruce F. Miller, bruce.miller@mail.house.gov, (202)-226-9720.

Senate Amendments to H.R. 3978—First Responder Anti-Terrorism Training Resources Act (Rodgers, R-AL)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Tuesday September 14, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: This legislation amends Section 1204 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2009 (6 U.S.C. 1102) to allow the

Secretary of Homeland Security to accept gifts that they would not be otherwise allowed to accept by current law. These gifts may be real and personal property, services (including guest lecturers), that are related to preparedness for and response to terrorism.

The bill requires the Secretary to provide a yearly report to the House Committee on Homeland Security and the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on any gifts that were accepted, how those gifts contribute to the mission of the Center for Domestic Preparedness, and the amount of federal savings that were generated by the gifts.

The bill permits the Law Enforcement Training Center to *accept gifts of property, both real and personal, and to accept services, for authorized purposes.*

Additional Background: According to the Committee, the Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP), located in Anniston, Alabama, often receives offers of donations from official sources (as do other Department of Homeland Security (DHS) training centers), particularly training displays such as railroad cars, trailers, and emergency response equipment, as well as offers of services such as guest lecturers. Authority for gift acceptance is granted under the Stafford Act. Since activities of the CDP are not conducted under the Stafford Act, this gift provision does not apply, and the CDP therefore lacks legal authority to accept gifts that would enhance its ability to deliver training.

Committee Action: On November 3, 2009, the bill was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. On November 17, 2009, the committee held a mark-up and ordered the bill reported by a voice vote. On December 15, 2009, the House passed the bill by a vote of 413-1. On August 5, 2010, the bill passed the Senate with an amendment to the title by unanimous consent.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: According to CBO, “implementing H.R. 3978 would have no significant cost over the next five years. Enacting this legislation would not affect direct spending or revenues.”

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: According to Committee Report 111-376, “this bill, as reported, contains no congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(e), 9(f), or 9(g) of the rule XXI.”

Constitutional Authority: Committee Report 111-376 cites Article I, section 8, clause 1, which grants Congress the power to provide for the common Defense of the United States.

RSC Staff Contact: Bruce F. Miller, bruce.miller@mail.house.gov, (202)-226-9720.

H.Res. 1375 - Recognizing the 90th anniversary of the 19th Amendment (*Cooper, D-TN*)

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 1375 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Recognizes the 90th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution;
- “Honors the contributions and achievements of women in United States politics; and
- “Reaffirms its commitment to pursuing policies that achieve true political and social equality for women, commensurate with their role in life in the United States and society.”

The resolution contains a number of findings, including:

- “Full participatory rights by women are vital to democracy in the United States;
- “Women were denied the right to vote for 144 years after the Declaration of Independence was signed;
- “A constitutional amendment granting women's suffrage nationwide was first introduced in the United States Congress in January 1878;
- “In 1919, the 66th Congress of the United States passed a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women; and
- “On August 18, 1920, the Tennessee House of Representatives voted for ratification by a one-vote margin, passing the amendment in Nashville, Tennessee, becoming the 36th and final of the three-fourths of States needed to ratify the aforesaid amendment, entering it into the Constitution.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 1375 was introduced on May 19, 2010, and referred to the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties, which took no public action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution would not authorize any additional expenditures.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

RSC Staff Contact: Curtis Rhyne, Curtis.Rhyne@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-8576.

H.R. 4862 - To permit Members of Congress to administer the oath of allegiance to applicants for naturalization (*Serrano, D-NY*)

Order of Business: The legislation is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 4862 would amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to allow a Member of Congress, a Delegate, or a Resident Commissioner to administer the oath of allegiance to applicants for naturalization.

Committee Action: H.R. 4862 was introduced on March 16, 2010, and referred to the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security, and International Law, which took no public action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: A CBO report is unavailable.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Committee Action: H.Res. 1595 was introduced on July 30, 2010, and referred to the House Ways and Means Committee, which took no public action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution would not authorize any additional expenditures.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

RSC Staff Contact: Curtis Rhyne, Curtis.Rhyne@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-8576.

**H.Res. 1595 - Recognizing the 50th anniversary of the passage of legislation that created real estate investment trusts (REITs) and gave millions of Americans new investment opportunities that helped them build a solid foundation for retirement security and has contributed to the overall strength of our economy
(Levin, D-MI)**

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 1595 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Recognizes the 50th anniversary of the passage of the legislation that created real estate investment trusts (REITs) and the enhanced opportunities for investment and retirement security that have been afforded to Americans from all walks of life as a result of this landmark legislation.

The resolution contains a number of findings, including:

- “On September 14, 1960, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed into law tax legislation enabling real estate investment trusts (hereinafter referred to as ‘REITs’) to be established throughout the United States under regulations set by the Federal Government;
- “The passage of this legislation enabled REITs to provide all investors with the same opportunity to invest in large-scale commercial real estate that previously

- was open only to large financial institutions and wealthy individuals through direct investment in such real estate;
- “REITs have helped millions of Americans successfully invest for their retirement security over the past half-century; and
 - “September 14, 2010, will mark the 50th anniversary of the legislation that created this REIT investment opportunity.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 1595 was introduced on July 30, 2010, and referred to the House Ways and Means Committee, which took no public action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution would not authorize any additional expenditures.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there’s no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

RSC Staff Contact: Curtis Rhyne, Curtis.Rhyne@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-8576.

H.R. 5366—Overseas Contractor Reform Act (*Welchl, D-VT*)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 5366 requires that any person that is found in violation of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 to be removed from any contract or grant awarded by the federal government within 30 days. A judgment becomes final when all appeals of the judgment have been finally determined, or all time for filing such appeals has expired.

The bill allows a federal agency to waive this section if it is reported to Congress by the head of the agency concerned within 30 days from the date of the waiver, along with an accompanying justification.

Additional Background: The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 makes it illegal for any U.S. company to bribe foreign officials. The law can apply to a company’s agent or

contractors in another country, even if executives in the U.S. were unaware of the bribes. According to the U.S Department of Justice, “since 1977, the anti-bribery provisions of the FCPA have applied to all U.S. persons and certain foreign issuers of securities. With the enactment of certain amendments in 1998, the anti-bribery provisions of the FCPA now also apply to foreign firms and persons who cause, directly or through agents, an act in furtherance of such a corrupt payment to take place within the territory of the United States.” More information on the FCPA can be found by [clicking here](#).

Committee Action: On May 28, 2010, the bill was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. On July 28, 2010, the committee held a mark-up and ordered the bill reported by a voice vote.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: According to CBO, “implementing the legislation would have no significant impact on the federal budget. Enacting the bill would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.”

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there’s no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: No explanation of constitutional authority is provided for H.R. 5366.

RSC Staff Contact: Bruce F. Miller, bruce.miller@mail.house.gov, (202)-226-9720.

H.R. 5873 - To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 218 North Milwaukee Street in Waterford, Wisconsin, as the "Captain Rhett W. Schiller Post Office" (Ryan, R-WI)

Order of Business: The legislation is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 5873 would designate the United States Postal Service located at 218 North Milwaukee Street in Waterford, Wisconsin, as the “Captain Rhett W. Schiller Post Office.”

Additional Information: Captain Rhett W. Schiller was assigned to the 5th Squadron, 73rd Cavalry Regiment, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. He was killed November 16, 2006, after sustaining injuries when his unit came in contact with enemy forces using small arms fire during combat operations in Balad Ruz, Iraq.

Committee Action: H.R. 5873 was introduced on July 27, 2010, and referred to the House Oversight and Government Reform, which held a markup on July 28, 2010, and reported the bill by unanimous consent.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: No CBO score is available, but the only costs associated with a U.S. post office renaming are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: Although no committee report citing constitutional authority is available, Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to establish Post Offices and post roads.

RSC Staff Contact: Curtis Rhyne, Curtis.Rhyne@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-8576.

S. 2868—Federal Supply Schedules Usage Act of 2009
(Lieberman, I-CT)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: The bill amends current law to authorize the General Services Administration (GSA) to permit the American Red Cross to use Federal Supply Schedules to purchase goods and services in support of the purposes authorized by the American Red Cross's federal charter. Additionally, the bill requires all users of federal supply schedules, including non-federal users, to use the schedules in accordance with the ordering guidance provided by the Administrator of GSA and permits state and local government to use the supply schedule to facilitate disaster preparedness or response.

Additional Background: The Federal Supply Schedules (FSS) program allows federal agencies to purchase goods and services under contracts that GSA has pre-negotiated that are voluntary for both purchasers and sellers. Listed in categories known as schedules, these contracts cover more than 11 million commercial goods and services.

Committee Action: On November 10, 2009, the bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs. On May 24, 2010, the bill passed the Senate with an amendment to the title by unanimous consent and was referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. On July 28, 2010, the committee held a mark-up and ordered the bill reported, as amended, by a voice vote.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: According to CBO, “the increasing the number of purchases would increase offsetting receipts by less than \$500,000 annually. Because those fees can be spent by GSA without further appropriation, the net budgetary impact of the legislation would be negligible.”

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the accompanying committee report does not contain a statement on earmarks, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: No explanation of constitutional authority is provided for the committee report accompanying S. 2868.

RSC Staff Contact: Bruce F. Miller, bruce.miller@mail.house.gov, (202)-226-9720.

H.Res. 1522 - Expressing support for designation of the last week of September as National Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Week and the last Wednesday of September as National Previvor Day
(Wasserman Schultz, D-FL)

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 1522 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Supports the designation of National Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Week; and
- “Supports the designation of National Previvor Day.”

The resolution contains a number of findings, including:

- “It is estimated that 750,000 people in the United States carry a gene mutation that causes a predisposition to breast and ovarian cancer;
- “Hereditary cancers are often more aggressive than other cancers and occur at a younger age, when people are less likely to undergo cancer screening;
- “Among many in the cancer community, a ‘previvor’ is a survivor of a predisposition (or increased risk) to cancer;
- “The last week of September would be an appropriate week to designate as National Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Week; and
- “The last Wednesday in September would be an appropriate date to designate as National Previvor Day.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 1522 was introduced on July 15, 2010, and referred to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, which took no public action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: A CBO score is unavailable.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there’s no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

RSC Staff Contact: Curtis Rhyne, Curtis.Rhyne@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-8576.

H.R. 5282 - To provide funds to the Army Corps of Engineers to hire veterans and members of the Armed Forces to assist the Corps with curation and historic preservation activities (*Barrow, D-GA*)

Order of Business: The legislation is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 5282 creates a Veterans' Curation Program to hire veterans and members of the Armed Forces to assist the Secretary in carrying out curation and historic preservation activities. This program received \$3.5 million from the "stimulus."

This legislation authorizes \$10 million (subject to appropriation) for each fiscal year for this program. The legislation was amended in the committee by Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson to instead authorize for appropriation the below amounts for this program:

- \$5 million for FY 2011;
- \$6 million for FY 2012;
- \$7 million for FY 2013;
- \$8 million for FY 2014; and
- \$9 million for FY 2015.

Committee Action: H.R. 5282 was introduced on May 12, 2010, and referred to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment. A full committee markup was held on July 29, 2010, where the legislation was approved, as amended, by voice vote.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: CBO states that H.R. 5282 would authorize \$35 million for appropriation over the 2011 – 2015 period.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

RSC Staff Contact: Curtis Rhyne, Curtis.Rhyne@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-8576.

H.R. 5651 - To designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 515 9th Street in Rapid City, South Dakota, as the "Andrew W. Bogue Federal Building and United States Courthouse" (*Herseith Sandlin, D-SD*)

Order of Business: The legislation is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 5651 would designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 515 9th Street in Rapid City, South Dakota, as the “Andrew W. Bogue Federal Building and United States Courthouse.”

Additional Information: U.S. Senior District Judge Andrew W. Bogue was a native of Parker, South Dakota, and was nominated to the federal bench by President Richard Nixon in 1970. He passed away on June 10, 2009, at the age of 90.

Committee Action: H.R. 5651 was introduced on June 30, 2010, and referred to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management, which held a markup and report the bill by voice vote.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: No CBO score is available, but the only costs associated with a U.S. post office renaming are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there’s no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: Although no committee report citing constitutional authority is available, Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to establish Post Offices and post roads.

RSC Staff Contact: Curtis Rhyne, Curtis.Rhyne@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-8576.

H.R. 5706 - To designate the facility of the Government Printing Office located at 31451 East United Avenue in Pueblo, Colorado, as the “Frank Evans Government Printing Office Building”
(Salazar, D-CO)

Order of Business: The legislation is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 5706 would designate the Government Printing Office located at 31451 East United Avenue in Pueblo, Colorado, as the “Frank Evans Government Printing Office Building.”

Additional Information: Frank Evans served his country as a pilot in the U.S. Navy during World War II, and again as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1965 – 1979. He passed away on June 8, 2010, at the age of 86.

Committee Action: H.R. 5706 was introduced on July 1, 2010, and referred to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and emergency Management. A full committee markup was held on July 29, 2010, and the legislation was reported, as amended, by voice vote.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: No CBO score is available, but the only costs associated with a U.S. post office renaming are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there’s no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: Although no committee report citing constitutional authority is available, Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to establish Post Offices and post roads.

RSC Staff Contact: Curtis Rhyne, Curtis.Rhyne@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-8576.

Senate Amendment to H.R. 3562 - An act to designate the federally occupied building located at 1220 Echelon Parkway in Jackson, Mississippi, as the “James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner, and Roy K. Moore Federal Building” (Thompson, D-MS)

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.R. 3562 designates the Federal building under construction at 1220 Echelon Parkway in Jackson, Mississippi, as the “Chaney, Goodman, Schwerner Federal Building.”

Additional Information: James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner were three young civil rights workers who were murdered near Philadelphia, in Neshoba County, Mississippi. They were arrested by the Neshoba County police and then Deputy Sherriff Cecil Price turned them over to local members of the Ku Klux Klan. Their bodies were discovered on August 4, 1964. Further information can be found [here](#).

Committee Action: H.R. 3562 was introduced on September 14, 2009 and referred to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management. A markup was held in the full committee on January 27, 2010 and the committee reported the legislation, as amended, by voice vote.

The House passed this legislation on March 24, 2010 by voice vote. The legislation was then referred to the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, where it was adopted after being amended by Senator Boxer. H.R. 3562 then passed the Senate by unanimous consent, on August 5, 2010.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: CBO estimates that this legislation would have no significant impact on the federal budget and would not affect direct spending or revenues.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Committee Report 111-414 states that H.R. 3562 does not contain any earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits under clause 9(e), 9(f), or 9(g) of rule XXI.

Constitutional Authority: Committee Report 111-414 states that Congress has the authority to enact this measure pursuant to its powers granted under article I, section 8 of the Constitution.

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H.R. 5773 - To designate the Federal building located at 6401 Security Boulevard in Baltimore, Maryland, as the “Robert M. Ball Federal Building” (Cummings, D-MD)

Order of Business: The legislation is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 5773 would designate the federal building located at 6401 Security Boulevard in Baltimore, Maryland, as the “Robert M. Ball Federal Building.”

Additional Information: Robert M. Ball was Commissioner of Social Security under Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. Additional information can be found [here](#).

Committee Action: H.R. 5773 was introduced on July 19, 2010, and referred to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management. A markup was held in the full committee on July 29, 2010 and reported the legislation, as amended, by voice vote.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: No CBO score is available, but the only costs associated with a U.S. post office renaming are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there’s no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: Although no committee report citing constitutional authority is available, Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to establish post offices and post roads.

H.Res. 1583 - Observing the fifth anniversary of the date on which Hurricane Rita devastated the coasts of Louisiana and Texas, remembering those lost in the storm and in the process of evacuation, recovery, and rebuilding; saluting the dedication of the volunteers who offered assistance in support of those affected by the storm, recognizing the progress of efforts to rebuild the affected Gulf Coast region, commending the persistence of the people of the States of Louisiana and Texas following the second major hurricane to hit Louisiana that season, and reaffirming Congress' commitment to restore and renew the Gulf Coast region (Boustany, R-LA)

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 1538 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Expresses its support to the victims of Hurricane Rita;
- “Commends the courageous efforts of those who assisted in the recovery progress;
- “Recognizes the contributions of the communities in Louisiana and Texas to the United States; and
- “Reaffirms its commitment to rebuild, renew, and restore the Gulf Coast region.”

The resolution contains a number of findings, including:

- “On September 24, 2005, Hurricane Rita made landfall just east of the Texas-Louisiana border, between Sabine Pass and Johnson's Bayou, as a Category 3 hurricane with wind speeds of 120 mph and further devastated the Gulf Coast;
- “Hurricane Rita caused 7 deaths, forced 3,000,000 residents to evacuate their homes, left 1,000,000 people without electricity according to the National Climatic Data Center, and caused flooding and tornadoes in the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama;
- “Tens of thousands of homes and businesses in Louisiana and Texas were destroyed by the flooding; and
- “The U.S. Geological Survey's National Wetlands Center indicates that 217 square miles of Louisiana's coastal lands were transformed to water after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 1583 was introduced on July 30, 2010, and referred to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management, which took no public action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution would not authorize any additional expenditures.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

RSC Staff Contact: Curtis Rhyne, Curtis.Rhyne@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-8576.

**H.Res. 1577 - Observing the fifth anniversary of the date on which Hurricane Katrina devastated the Gulf Coast, saluting the dedication of volunteers who offered assistance in support of those affected by the storm, recognizing the progress of efforts to rebuild the affected Gulf Coast region, commending the persistence of the people of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, and reaffirming Congress' commitment to restore and renew
(Cao, R-LA)**

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 1577 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Expresses its support to the victims of Hurricane Katrina;
- “Commends the courageous efforts of those who assisted in the recovery progress;
- “Recognizes the contributions of the communities in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida to the United States; and
- “Reaffirms its commitment to rebuild, renew, and restore the Gulf Coast region.

The resolution contains a number of findings, including:

- “On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina inflicted catastrophic damage as a Category 3 hurricane and caused damage estimated at \$81,000,000,000 in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida;
- “Neighboring cities and States took in thousands of displaced residents and provided medical care and shelter at make-shift hospitals, such as the Katrina Clinic at the Astrodome/Reliant Center Complex in Houston, Texas;
- “More than 70 countries and international organizations pledged monetary donations in excess of \$854,000,000, including a pledge of \$500,000,000 by the State of Kuwait, and \$100,000,000 by the State of Qatar, which awarded 109 full tuition scholarships to Tulane University students affected by the storm and restored 100 homes for low-income victims in the historic Treme/Lafitte neighborhood of New Orleans;
- “Louisiana loses approximately 25 square miles of coastal land each year and coastal restoration efforts along the Louisiana coast and barrier protection at the mouth of Lake Pontchartrain to protect against storm surge are necessary components of achieving Category 5-equivalent hurricane protection for South Louisiana; and
- “Social, economic, and mental health effects are compounded due to trauma suffered from the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Hurricane Katrina.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 1577 was introduced on July 29, 2010, and referred to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management, which took no public action.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution would not authorize any additional expenditures.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there’s no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

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H.Res. 1473 - Supporting backcountry airstrips and recreational aviation (Rehberg, R-MT)

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 1473 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Recognizes the value of recreational aviation and backcountry airstrips located on the Nation's public lands and commends aviators and the various private organizations that maintain these airstrips for public use.”

The resolution contains a number of findings, including:

- “Recreational aviators utilize backcountry airstrips as access points for a variety of activities;
- “Backcountry airstrips provide multiple benefits to the general public, including search and rescue, fire management, research, disaster relief, and wildlife management;
- “Backcountry airstrips serve as emergency landing sites in the event of mechanical problems or inclement weather;
- “Backcountry airstrips provide access for those who do not have the physical ability to access backcountry areas by other means; and
- “Recreational airstrips have a small footprint on the landscape, provide for dispersed recreational activity, and act as internal trailheads within backcountry areas.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 1473 was introduced on June 24, 2010, and referred to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Aviation. A full committee markup was held on July 29, 2010, where the legislation was reported, as amended, by voice vote.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution would not authorize any additional expenditures.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: No.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: No.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

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